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10/700,014	11/03/2003	Masakazu Nakamura	3712174-00459	3703
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K&L Gates LLP			ROBINSON BOYCE, AKIBA K	
P. O. BOX 1135			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CHICAGO, IL 60690			3628	
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
11/10/2011		ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/700,014	NAKAMURA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	AKIBA ROBINSON BOYCE	3628

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2011.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on \_\_\_\_\_; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 5) Claim(s) 29-35, 62 and 64-66 is/are pending in the application.
  - 5a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 7) Claim(s) 29-35, 62 and 64-66 is/are rejected.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 9) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 10) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

Applicant's submission filed on 9/28/11 has been entered.

### ***Status of Claims***

2. Due to communications filed 9/28/11, the following is a non-final office action. Claims 1-18, 21-28 and 41-60 are cancelled. Claims 19, 20, 36-40, 61 and 63 have been withdrawn. Claim 29 is amended. Claims 65-66 are new. Claims 29-35, 62 and 64-66 are pending in this application and have been examined on the merits. Claims 29-35, 62 and 64-66 are rejected as follows. The previous rejection has been modified to reflect claim amendments.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 3628

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 29-31, 33-35, and 62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0105641 in view of Goldstein et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,216,227, and further in view of Takayama (US 20090125429 A1).

As per claim 29, Lewis teaches an electronic ticket management method

(a) providing:

(i) an event organizer apparatus, ([0010], The system of the present invention also allows consumers to gain access to and to display their purchased tickets on Internet enabled or connected handheld devices, such as personal communications system cellular phones or pages or personal organizer type devices such as a portable digital assistant devices, for subsequent validation at the event to permit entry);

(ii) an electronic ticket platform center which is separate from the event organizer apparatus, ([0028], The main computer system 158 is capable of hosting numerous websites which presents virtual venues or various pages to the customer computer 152. A customer operating the customer computer 152 is

able to interact with the various websites being hosted by the main computer system 158 to review various events, select an event, purchase tickets, receive tickets, and pay for tickets, [0031], main computer system, also, [0028] shows that the customer computer 152 is capable of being connected to the Internet by use of an ISP system 154. The customer computer 152 is connected to the ISP system 154 by a telephone connection 156. The ISP system 154 is further capable of connecting or finding a website being hosted by a main computer system 158. In this case, the two systems being separate from each other is suggested by Lewis through use of an Internet connection. Examiner interprets that the above two systems of Lewis are separate systems which use an Internet connection means to communicate); and

(iii) an electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatus, ([0031], The main computer system 188 also has a validation system 192 connected to the main computer system 188 by an electrical connection 194. The validation system 192 may be positioned or located at the venue or the event site. The main computer system 188 may also be located at the venue or the event site or it may be located at a remote location. The validation system 192 is used to read either a paper ticket or information from the handheld device 182, in order to allow a customer into an event. For example, the handheld device 182 may send a signal, such as an audio signal 196, to the validation system 192. The validation system 192 would then authenticate or validate the signal 196 to determine if the customer should be allowed entrance into the event);

(b) causing the event organizer apparatus to form event information unique to the event/(c) causing the event organizer apparatus to form seller information authorizing the electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatus to sell electronic tickets to the event, and (d) causing the event organizer apparatus to register the event information and the seller information in the electronic ticket platform center by the event organizer apparatus, ([0006], [0010], and [0020], lines 10-22 shows that the system is further capable of connecting or finding a website being hosted by a vendor computer system, and the customer computer is allowed access to the vendor computer system through the ISP system by use of a commonly available web browser or similar software package, also in [0022], it is shown that a validation system connected to or associated with the vendor computer system is placed at the location or site of the event, and a ticket is used at the validation system in order to enter the event, where information read or entered from the ticket is transmitted from the validation system to the vendor computer system, where it is verified that the ticket is valid for the event, and then a signal is sent from the vendor system to the validation system which permits the customer to enter, also, [0026] shows "The vendor computer system 108 is capable of hosting a website which presents various pages to the customer computer 102. A customer operating the customer computer 102 is able to interact with the website being hosted by the vendor computer system 108 to review events, select an event, purchase tickets, receive tickets, and pay for tickets. In particular, a customer may be presented with various screens with

such screens presenting information concerning events, seating available for such events, payment methods, and ticket prices for each event.” In this case, since the customer is able to go on the vendor's site to purchase tickets for a ticket price, it is obvious that the ability to sell tickets is suggested by Lewis).

(e) causing the event organizer apparatus to receive a request to distribute the electronic ticket information concerning a plurality of electronic tickets for the event from a user of a first information storage chip (Lewis: paragraphs 0005; 0020; 0026; 0028; 0030),

(f) causing the electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatus to determine whether the electronic ticket information is to be distributed to the user by performing distribution authentication processing;

(g) causing the electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatus to register an authentication result in the electronic ticket platform center as ticket issuing information (Lewis: paragraphs 0010; 0021; 0026; 0028; 0030; The customer pays for the ticket and a record of the transaction is created in the vendor computer system/main computer system.) and

(h) causing the electronic ticket platform center to form an electronic ticket information master based on the event information registered by the event organizer apparatus (Lewis: paragraphs 0010; 0021; 0026; 0028; 0030)

(i) causing the electronic ticket platform center to relate the ticket issuing information registered by the electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatus to the electronic ticket information master (Lewis: paragraphs 0010; 0021; 0025; 0027; 0030- 0031), and

(j) causing the electronic ticket platform center to write the electronic ticket information concerning an electronic ticket for attending the event into the first information storage chip based on the ticket issuing information by performing ticket issuing processing (Lewis: paragraphs 0010; 0021; 0025; 0027; 0030- 0031; see smart card, handheld device 112, and wireless handheld device 182),

Lewis teaches purchasing one or more tickets for an event (Lewis: paragraph 0010), but

does not explicitly teach (j) causing the electronic ticket platform center to write electronic ticket information concerning a plurality of electronic tickets for attending the event into the information storage chip based on ticket issuing information by performing ticket issuing processing.

Goldstein teaches loading multiple electronic tickets for a range of events onto a smart card (Goldstein: col. 3, lines 47-51).

Lewis teaches in paragraphs 0027; 0029-0031; Lewis teaches the electronic ticket is structured in a format that allows the handheld device to transmit and receive ticket information to and from the vendor computer system/validation system. In addition, [0025] shows that a card 60 may be used in place of the ticket 22, where the card 60 may also be a smart card which has embedded within the card a chip which has recorded therein information related to the validation code or UPC, seat location, and event. The Examiner notes that even as amended, the claim merely recites the ticket is structured in a format that allows for the ticket to be assigned to another information storage chip. The step of actively performing the assigning step is not positively recited in the claim. Lewis teaches the ticket is structured in a format that allows for assigning the ticket to another information storage chip, which reads on the present claim limitation. Moreover, transmitting assigned electronic ticket information from the information storage chip to the vendor computer system and back to an information storage chip (assigning a ticket) is a duplication of parts. See *In re Harza*, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960) (Mere duplication of parts has no patentable significance unless new and unexpected result is produced). There is no new or unexpected result produced since the ticket information is simply assigned to an information storage chip, but does not explicitly teach: (k) causing the electronic ticket platform center to:

(i) assign at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets from the first information storage chip to at least a second information storage chip which is separate the first information storage chip.

However, Goldstein in col. 3, lines 8-23, shows "generating, storing and validating electronic tickets for multiple venues. The tickets are illustratively stored on a standard smart card, although other devices are also contemplated such as the PalmPilot by 3COM Corporation or the iButton by Dallas Semiconductor. The stored tickets may be for any occasions for which admission or passage may be pre-purchased, such as sporting events, entertainment events, airline flights, automobile tolls, etc. *Each venue for which a ticket has been stored on a smart card in accordance with a present embodiment of the invention has an associated applet stored on the smart card.* A shared ticketing applet is also stored. These applets are used, as described below, to interface between the smart card and ticket/venue loading facilities and between the smart card and ticket validation devices". It therefore would be obvious to combine the teachings of Lewis and Goldstein to disclose the above limitation.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to disclose the following: (i) assign at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets from the first information storage chip to at least a second information storage chip which is separate the first information storage chip.

It therefore would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Lewis to have included writing electronic ticket information concerning a plurality of electronic tickets for attending the event into the information storage chip as taught by Goldstein for the advantage of providing greater convenience to a customer by storing all tickets to multiple events on one card.

Lewis teaches purchasing one or more tickets for an event (Lewis: paragraph 0010), but does not explicitly teach:

wherein the first information storage chip is mounted on a first portable device that performs non-contact communication, and the second information storage chip is mounted on a second portable device that performs non-contact communication.

However, Takayama, in [0933] shows “In this system, an electronic ticket, an electronic payment card, or an electronic telephone card stored in the mobile user terminal 100 can be transferred to a different user who owns a mobile user terminal. With this function, multiple tickets can be purchased and transferred to friends, etc., or an electronic payment card or an electronic telephone card can be provided as a gift, so that the usage range can be expanded”, where the mobile devices have IC cards attached to them, also, since Takayama discloses that an electronic ticket, an electronic payment card, or an electronic telephone card is stored in the mobile user terminal , it is obvious that more than one

storage chip is used since some type of storage means is necessary to store the electronic information of the multiple user terminals or portable devices, also, in [2721] also discloses that “The IC card 14102 includes two interfaces, one for a contact type IC card and one for a non-contact IC card” thereby suggesting that when the multiple electronic tickets are purchased and transferred to friends, this can be done via non-contact communication.

It therefore would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant’s invention to disclose wherein the first information storage chip is mounted on a first portable device that performs non-contact communication, and the second information storage chip is mounted on a second portable device that performs non-contact communication with the motivation of showing a common contactless communication set-up between portable devices.

Lewis teaches purchasing one or more tickets for an event (Lewis: paragraph 0010), but

does not explicitly teach (ii) delete or nullify the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets from the first information storage chip in response to said at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets being assigned from the first information storage chip to the second information storage chip, wherein the first information storage chip is mounted on a first portable device and the second information storage chip is mounted on a second portable device separate from the first portable device.

However, Takayama teaches in [0247]According to the invention cited in claim 54, the second electronic wallet, upon receiving the ticket transfer certificate message, generates a ticket receipt message confirming that the ticket transfer certificate message has been received, and transmits the ticket receipt message via the wireless communication means to the first electronic wallet; and the first electronic wallet, upon receiving the ticket receipt message, deletes the electronic ticket stored in the second storage means thereof. Therefore, the electronic ticket can be precisely transferred, and the problems that may accompany such a transfer can be avoided.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Lewis to have included deleting or nullifying the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets from the first information storage chip in response to said at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets being assigned from the first information storage chip to the second information storage chip with the motivation of providing inaccessibility to other tickets after the assignment.

As per claim 30, Lewis further teaches wherein the seller information (a) authorizes a plurality of electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatuses and(b) includes the number of electronic tickets to be handled by each of the

plurality of electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatuses, ([0020], lines 10-22 shows that the system is further capable of connecting or finding a website being hosted by a vendor computer system, and the customer computer is allowed access to the vendor computer system through the ISP system by use of a commonly available web browser or similar software package, also in [0022], it is shown that a validation system connected to or associated with the vendor computer system is placed at the location or site of the event, and a ticket is used at the validation system in order to enter the event, where information read or entered from the ticket is transmitted from the validation system to the vendor computer system, where it is verified that the ticket is valid for the event, and then a signal is sent from the vendor system to the validation system which permits the customer to enter, which in this case, represents authorizing the ticket transaction, and also in [0026], it is shown that a customer operating the customer computer is able to interact with the website being hosted by the vendor computer system to review events, select an event, purchase tickets, receive tickets, and pay for tickets, and customers may also be presented with various screens with such screens presenting information concerning events, seating available for such events, payment methods, and ticket prices for each event. In this case, since the customer is given payment option methods, and the customer goes through the vendor website to get these payment options in order to authorize by the validation segment, this suggests that this seller information on the website authorizes a plurality of electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatuses through the presentation of payment options. In

addition, since this transaction through the vendor website allows for purchase and pay for tickets, the number of electronic tickets to be handled by each of the plurality of electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatuses suggested since one needs to know the number of tickets that one needs to purchase so he or she can pay the proper amount.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the number of electronic tickets to be handled by each of the plurality of electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatuses with the motivation of showing that the number of tickets must be incorporated in order to effectively manage ticket operations for event transactions.

As per claim 31, Lewis further teaches which includes distributing the first information storage chip as a membership card according to a membership registration via the electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatus (Lewis: paragraph 0025).

As per claim 33, Lewis further teaches (a) sending the request to distribute the electronic ticket information from the user is sent and b) causing the electronic ticket platform center to perform the ticket issuing processing via a network (Lewis: paragraphs 0020; 0027).

As per claim 34, Lewis further teaches:

(a) sending the request to distribute the electronic ticket information from the and  
(b) causing the electronic ticket platform center to perform the ticket issuing  
processing via an electronic ticket information distribution store terminal, (Lewis:  
paragraphs 0005-0006; 0020; 0027).

As per claim 35, Lewis further teaches which includes causing the electronic  
ticket platform center to require

authentication processing when the electronic ticket information is written into  
the first information storage chip (Lewis: paragraphs 0010; 0021; 0026-0028;  
0030).

As per claim 62, Lewis in view of Goldstein in view of Takayama does not  
explicitly teach wherein the plurality of electronic tickets written to the first  
information storage chip correspond to a plurality of consecutive seats for the  
same event. However, any difference in the type of tickets stored and the  
plurality of electronic tickets written on the smart card taught by Goldstein is  
solely found in the non- functional descriptive material of the stored information.  
Non-functional descriptive material cannot lend patentability to an invention that  
would have otherwise been anticipated by the prior art. In re Ngai, 367 F.3d  
1336, 1339; 70 USPQ2d 1862, 1864 (Fed. Cir. 2004); cf. In re Gulack, 703 F.2d  
1381, 1385; 217 USPQ 401,404 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (when descriptive material is  
not functionally related to the substrate, the descriptive material will not  
distinguish the invention from the prior art in terms of patentability).

5. Claims 64, 65, 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0105641 in view of Goldstein et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,216,227, and further in view of Takayama (US 20090125429 A1), and further in view of Sasaki (US 7392226).

As per claim 64, neither Goldstein et al, nor Takayama discloses: before assigning the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets from the first information storage chip to the second information storage chip, causing the electronic ticket platform center to:

(a) receive identification information of the second information storage chip specified by the user of the first information storage chip;

(b) receive a password, specified by the user of the first information storage chip, for writing the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets into the second information storage chip.

Sasaki discloses a system where electronic tickets are stored, and in col. 11, lines 20-31, "The electronic ticket code 1011 is code information indicating the type of electronic ticket. The electronic ticket ID 1012 is identification information unique to each electronic ticket. The electronic ticket information 1013 is ASCII

information indicating the contents of the electronic ticket; the title of the electronic ticket, the date and time, the place, the seat type, and the promoter, and information as to whether or not the electronic ticket can be transferred to another person, and if the electronic ticket is a coupon ticket, use condition information of the number of coupons at the issuing time, etc., are described with added tag information indicating the type of information.” Also, see col. 30, lines 5-14 shows that “Third, the network electronic ticket in the network-linked electronic ticket contains a certificate describing the identification information of the network-linked electronic ticket and the network-linked electronic ticket storage terminal. Thus, the personal consumer need not register his or her ID or password for the provider and need not enter the ID or password each time and safety is enhanced and the convenience of the personal consumer is also improved. The service provider need not provide a database for managing the information of the registered membership IDs, passwords, etc., and the costs of the entire system can be reduced” In this case, since there is a certificate that describes the identification information which relates to ID and password, it is obvious that when determining if the ticket can be transferred to another person, this ID and password is applied and therefore the following is suggested by Sasaki:

before assigning the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets from the first information storage chip to the second information storage chip, causing the electronic ticket platform center to:

- (a) receive identification information of the second information storage chip

specified

by the user of the first information storage chip;

(b)

receive a password, specified by the user of the first information storage chip, for writing the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets into the second information storage chip.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to disclose the above limitation with the motivation of applying an ID and password combination when a transfer of stored electronic ticket information takes place.

As per claim 65, neither Goldstein et al, nor Takayama discloses:

before assigning the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets from the first information storage chip to the second information storage chip, causing the electronic ticket platform center to:

before assigning the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets from the first information storage chip to the second information storage chip, causing the electronic ticket platform center to:

(c) request the user of the second information storage chip input an authentication

password for writing the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets into the second information storage chip;

- (d) receive the authentication password;
- (e) authenticate the authentication password input by the user of the second information storage chip with the password specified by the user of the first information storage chip.

However, Sasaki discloses in col. 2, lines 30-36 that it is common as shown in some prior art applications, “to receive information providing service aiming at specific (ticket-purchasing) personal consumers, the personal consumer needs to previously register authentication information of membership ID, password, etc., in the service provider. To receive service, the personal consumer needs also to enter the membership ID and the password each time”.

It therefore would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to disclose the above limitations with the motivation of applying an ID and password combination when a transfer of stored electronic ticket information takes place.

As per claim 66, neither Goldstein et al, nor Takayama discloses:  
before receiving the identification information of the second information storage chip specified by the user of the first information storage chip, and before receiving the password, specified by the user of the first information storage chip, for writing the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets into the second

information storage chip, causing the electronic ticket platform center to: receive a login ID and a login password associated with first information storage chip; and authenticate the login ID and the login password associated with the first information storage chip, wherein the login ID is separate from the identification information of the second information storage chip specified by the user of the first information storage chip, and the login password is separate from the password, specified by the user of the first information storage chip, for writing the at least one of the plurality of electronic tickets into the second information storage chip:

However, Sasaki discloses that it is common where electronic tickets are stored, and in col. 2 lines 7-15, shows the registering process for a login ID.

It therefore would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to disclose the above limitation with the motivation of applying an ID and password combination when a transfer of stored electronic ticket information takes place.

6. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lewis, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0105641 in view of Goldstein et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,216,227 and further in view of Takayama (US 20090125429 A1), and

further in view of Gebb, U.S. Patent No. 6,067,532.

As per claim 32, Lewis in view of Goldsteinin view of Takayama does not explicitly teach wherein a predetermined time period is provided between the distribution authentication processing performed by the electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatus and the ticket issuing processing performed by the electronic ticket platform center.

Gebb teaches a ticket server compares the current date with a predetermined time period before an event in order to determine if it is acceptable to redistribute a ticket to a new customer (Gebb: col. 2, lines 40-43; col. 7, lines 42-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Lewis in view of Goldstein in view of Takayama to have included wherein a predetermined time period is provided between the distribution authentication processing performed by the electronic ticket distribution authentication apparatus and the ticket issuing processing performed by the electronic ticket platform center as taught by Gebb for the advantage of preventing the purchase of tickets when there is insufficient time to obtain the tickets and attend the event (Gebb: col. 8, lines 6-11).

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed 9/28/11 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Independent Claim 29 has been amended to recite, in part, "wherein the first information storage chip is mounted on a first portable device that performs non-contact communication, and the second information storage chip is mounted on a second portable device that performs non- contact communication."

However, as now cited above in the rejection, Takayama, in [0933] shows "In this system, an electronic ticket, an electronic payment card, or an electronic telephone card stored in the mobile user terminal 100 can be transferred to a different user who owns a mobile user terminal. With this function, multiple tickets can be purchased and transferred to friends, etc., or an electronic payment card or an electronic telephone card can be provided as a gift, so that the usage range can be expanded", where the mobile devices have IC cards attached to them, also, since Takayama discloses that an electronic ticket, an electronic payment card, or an electronic telephone card is stored in the mobile user terminal , it is obvious that more than one storage chip is used since some type of storage means is necessary to store the electronic information of the multiple user terminals or portable devices, also, in [2721] also discloses that "The IC card 14102 includes two interfaces, one for a contact type IC card and one for a non-contact IC card" thereby suggesting that when the multiple electronic tickets are purchased and transferred to friends, this can be done via non-contact communication.

In addition, applicant argues that Sasaki does not disclose using IDs and passwords as described in the present invention, since Col. 30, lines 15-22 of Sasaki discloses "Thus, the personal consumer need not register his or her ID or

password for the provider and need not enter the ID or password each time and safety is enhanced and the convenience of the personal consumer is also improved. The service provider need not provide a database for managing the information of the registered membership IDs, passwords, etc., and the costs of the entire system can be reduced”, and applicant further argues that Sasaki discloses that IDs and passwords are not entered, and that no database is provided to manage IDs and passwords. However, examiner interprets that this passage of Sasaki shows that the ID and password do not need to be entered *each time*. Thus, in Sasaki, the ID and password need to be entered in at least one time, and examiner therefore disagrees with applicant’s analysis of the Sasaki reference.

### ***Conclusion***

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Akiba K Robinson-Boyce whose telephone number is 571-272-6734. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner’s supervisor, John Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

- Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system, Status information for

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

A. R. B.  
March 23, 2011

/Akiba K Robinson-Boyce/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3628

Application/Control Number: 10/700,014  
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